EDUCE PARTICIES

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DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

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THE SPIRITS

Since his arrival in this country Sir Oliver Lodge has had little or nothing to say for publication about spiritualism or communicating with the dead. Behind him he left England aflame with interest and excitement on these subjects. The war left a vacancy in so many homes that everywhere there was a vearning to learn something, anything, about the spirits of the dear departed ones. Marvelous messages were said to have been received through the mediumship of highly sensitized beings, and if one received a message, another might also. It might be vague and imperfectly delivered, but it would be something, and those who were mourning their dead thought it at least worth trying. The demand for mediums was so great that the supply was correspondingly large and they received clients on their own terms, which made it very profitable. Among them were many conscious and conscienceless imposters and frauds, who preyed on the credulous and brought into use all the old discarded paraphernalia.

Years ago when we had mysterious rappings, the noisy levitation of articles of furniture, and, with some, the manifestation of the spirit in such manner as to be recognizable by the anxious seeker after information, many of the frauds were exposed and punished, but there were others who eluded the most searching scrutiny and defied exposure. Books were written by men and women of repute and character, giving reports of messages received from sons and daughters, husbands and wives, that were very startling, to say the least. Among the number who made the greatest impression on the public mind were Sir Conan Doyle and ir Oliver Lodge, the latter the leading scientist in Europe. The highest and most trustworthy human testimony available could not fail to attract attention, especially when there was so much grief and so many freshly wounded hearts seeking solace. The most skeptical laid aside ridicule and remained silent, waiting and hoping, and when something of a convincing character reached them, believing, and swelling the number of those already "illusioned," as they are called.

Neither those who affirm nor those who deny the authenticity of messages from the dead have any proof to offer that is wholly satisfactory. One effect of this renewal of spiritualism was to convert many to the belief that there is life after death on this earth, and that "where the tree falls there it shall lie" was not spoken of the soul of man. The more patient believed with Dante Gabriel Rossetti, who, when the clouds of his pessimism were pierced by a ray of faith and hope, wrote:

"We, who say as we go, Strange, to think, by the way, Whatever there is to know That we shall know one day

But only a small minority is patient. The vast majority want to know now, and they want today to be the "one day," and they will flock to anyone who pretends or promises to explain and reveal the hidden secret. Even those who do not believe still hope that death does not end all. The metamorphosis which we call

"When soul and sense dissever,"

we know ends the reception of all impressions through the senses. but if the mind is a part of the universal mind it must be immortal and does not die with the body. The scientists now declare that mind is antecedent to the brain and acts upon it and is not acted upon by it. How long antecedent? If an hour, then why not from the beginning? And if from the beginning, then why not from everlasting to everlasting? If the universal mind is all, there cannot be more than all, or any mind independent of or extraneous

Many intelligent people believe these things, and they are no more likely to suffer from illusion than are they who scout at their conclusions and deny their asseverations.

But the spirits: Can we talk to them and they to us? If a conscious mind or soul is functioning in another world where there is no time or space, it might be able to reach us by some sort of radio or other method of communication. We do not know. Neither does it change matters to affirm or deny. The seances will continue until people tire of them, but the human heart will continue to yearn for "the touch of a vanished hand or the sound of a voice that is still." The scientists have hunted the atomthe irreducible minimum-to its lair, isolated it, numbered it, weighed it, measured it and described its geometrical figure and proportions, but the spirit may be more subtle and elusive

DAMAGING ROADS

work of transportation lines constantly used by motor vehicles for passengers and freight.

To this end the best possible roads should be constructed and maintained and the splendid highways of Shelby county should be joined by roads leading through other counties. Nothing else contributes so much to the pleasure and comfort of country life and the value of farm lands.

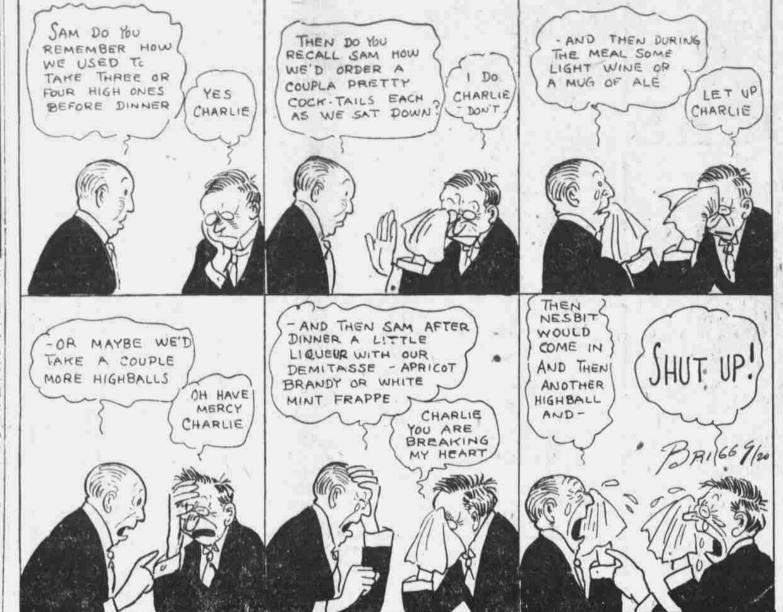
With these things in mind it is not too early to begin with some restrictions that will preserve the highways for the legitimate use they were constructed to meet.

Reports constantly are coming to the county commission that trucks loaded with logs are cutting the paved roads to pieces. There is no law to forbid them the use of the roads. They have a right there under the law and yet they have no right there if the hauling in a season costs the county \$10,000 to repair the damage they do to the roads, and the money, as we all know, comes out of the pocket of the taxpayer.

As better roads are constructed throughout the state and as the people begin to take pride in them, steps will be taken to better preserve them. Such steps should be taken as soon as the roads are constructed.

"For whom would Mr. Bryan have voted for governor of New Jersey had he been a citizen of that state last November?" asks the Nashville Banner, evidently with the view of impressing the point that he would have had no choice except between a Republican and a Democrat pledged to make the state "as wet as the Atlantic ocean." The real point, however, is had Mr. Bryan been a citizen of New Jersey, in all probability a different character of man would have been nominated by the Democrats.

Somebody Is Always Taking the Joy Out of Life-By Briggs



The Question Box?

Q. Who was the greatest all-round football player in the history of the game? A. H. C.

A. There are a score or more names in football's Hall of Fame, and each here has a large following among the devotees of the game. Among the out standing figures of the game was "Jim". Thorpe, the Indian.

Q. Why is the ilon sometimes re-S.

1. The biological survey says that a title was given to the lion because bravery is unsurpassed and there no other animal that can successly meet it in combat.

fully meet it in combat.

Q. What is the limitation of a legal fee that a lawyer may charge in making out war risk insurance papers? J. O. H.

A. Section 12 of the war risk insurance act limits the fee of an attorney or agent who may assist a claimant in the preparation and execution of the papers necessary to be furnished the bureau to \$3 in any one case. If an insurance claimant hires an attorney to bring suit on a claim in the United States district court, the attorney's fee is to be-fixed by the court, and is not to exceed five per cent of the amount. o exceed five per cent of the amoun

Q. How many states have the same number of representatives in congress at the present time as they had at the time of the first congress? A. A. E. A. Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia each still have the same number of representatives as they had in the first congress. The original rate of representation was one to every 20,000 population. The present rate is one representative to 211,877 people.

Q. Is a patient or a druggist the owner of a prescription? R. R. A. The bureau of chemistry says that it has never been legally decided that it has never been legally decided whether a druggist or a patient should have possession of the prescription. Most druggists do not object to sup-plying the patient with a copy of the prescription.

Q. Where are the hottest points in the world? H. H. A. The weather bureau says that it A. The westher bureau says that it has not positive data on this subject, but that the following places are generally referred to as buying the highest temperature. Sahara desert, Arabia, the interior of Australia, and the southwestern valleys of the United States. Temperature running from 120 to 125 or slightly more have been observed.

or slightly more have been observed in those localities, Q. What were the names of the three wise men who visited the child Jesus at Bethieben? M. A. C. A. According to tradition they were Gaspar, Meicholr and Balthagar. They came from Persia, and tombs that are supressed to contain their mummes are

peration on common stock before a devidends are paid on preferred stock G. W. E.

A. All dividends on preferred and accumulative preferred stock must be paid before any dividends are paid on

Britate and its dependencies? S. C. L. A. The estimated population of the British empire is 438,000,000, or about four times that of the United States.

Q. I am going to change my place of residence on March 1. Would I be subject to arrest for removing my private stock of liquor from my present home to my new residence?—S. T. C. A. It would be unlawful to move your private supply from one home to another without obtaining a permit. To cert this your myst prove they were get this you must prove that you cam by the supply before July 1, 1919.

Q. What is meant by the monetary expression "16 to 17"—L. W. K.

A. A campaign issue when Mr. Bryan first ran for president was that of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The government now buys all the gold that is presented to it at a stated price. This proposal was to coin all the silver presented at a price that was one-sixteenth that of gold.

Q. How did the White House get its name:—E. G. G. A. The executive mansion was built of white freestone. From the beginning all its woodwork has been painted white. To maintain its purity of apsearance the stone itself came to be painted. It was because of its appearance that it came to be referred to as the White House. Q. Is it true that Premier Lloyd

Q. Is it true that Premier Lloyd George was extremely unpopular in Great Britain at one time?—W. C. A. The Boer war made Lloyd George the most unpopular man in Great Britain, for he warmly championed the cause of the Boers. Like Edmund Burke, who expoused the cause of the American colonists, the premier was bitterly attacked by the British press for opposing the government in fighting the Boers. After the close of the war. Lloyd George's reputation rose rapidly until in 1908 he was made chancellor of the exchequer. With the fall of the Asquith cabinet during the world war, Lloyd George became preworld war, Lloyd George became pre-

Q. How many states have a mothers' pension law?—F. H. G.
A. Thirty-eight states have made some provision for the granting of pensions by mothers. sions to worthy mothers,

Q. Is it necessary for a disabled sol-dier to make application to the war dier to make application to the war risk insurance bureau for back money due him under the Sweet amendment -I. M. C. A. All back money due disabled sol-

A. All back money due disabled sol-diers under the new amendment to the war risk insurance act, increasing the compensation of disabled soldiers, will be sent out without application being made for such compensation,

Q If a widow of a soldier of the world war marries, does the compensation to her children cease?—R. M. W. A. The government compensation granted to a widow ceases at the date of her remarriage, but the compensa-tion paid to the children will continue.

DAMAGING ROADS

The News Scimitar is an advocate of the "ship-by-truck" policy that has been inaugurated out of Memphis and utilized with such success in other places.

It believes that within the next few years the surrounding work of transportation lines constantly used by motors.

British engine is 438,000,000, or about four times that of the United States.

Q. The coupons on my Liberty bonds will be all used up next month. When does the treasury intende to issue permanent bonds. S. M.

A. The treasury department says that it expects to exchange the temporary used of bonds for perfuancent powers are sent direct to the inquirer.)

News of Memphis Twice Told Tales

News of Memphis 28 Years Ago

off Hopefield Point by the towboat En-terprise and three Memphinus are be-leved to have been drowned. The missing men were returning to Mem-phis after an all-day excursion on the river. Those reported drowned are: Albert Schimmerer, P. C. Diettrich and Harry Hurst.

Harry Hurst.

The beyont against the high prices of means which has spread throughout the nation during the past few days is gaining strength in Memphis, leaders in the movement declare. It is stated that 2,500 Memphis c tizens have

stated that 2,500 Memphis c tizens have nledged themselves to abstain from the use of meat for a period of 30 days. One butcher today offered ordinary steaks at 10 cents per pound and choice cuts of steak at 15 cents per pound. Rev. Thomas S. Potts, for the past 14 years paster of the Central Baptist church, tendered his resignation today or. Potts resignation follows the offermade him several days ago to take charge of the work of financing the Tri-State Baptist Memorial hospital. He announced that he would devote all of his time to that work.

"You can not dudge by appearances

ONE GENERAL TOO MANY BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

THE HASKIN LETTER

question which just now is causing much perturbation in high army and ad-ministration circles is that of properly assigning a "general commanding the armies of the United States."

And a general is some pumpkin in this country. In the recent war there were three Americans who ranked as general for the emergency—Pershing, March and Bliss. Of these three congress has made the rank of one permanent. Pershing alone emerges as general for life. In the Civil war three men attained this coveted rank. They were Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. Before that but one man in the nation had ever ranked as general and that man was George Washington.

When congress conferred the permanent rank of general commanding the

had ever ranked as general and that man was George Washington.

When congress conferred the permanent rank of general commanding the armies of United States on Pershing, it seems to have done so without taking thought of the situation it would create. It is not the first time that ranks conferred by congress have created embarrassment. There was Maj-Gen. William Gilbert, for instance, who had a long career of usfulness back of him as an engineer officer. He built the Gatun dam, at Panama, and congress, in appreciation, made him major-general. It happened that the engineer corps of the army was so organized that there was no provision in it for an officer who ranked so high. So Sibert's profession was taken from him and a situation created that made the utilization of his services difficult until the present war presented the task of organizing the chemical warfare service. Congres smade Rear Admiral Dewey, of the days of the Spanish-American war, the "admiral of the navy." This was a special nost created in his honor. Yet as admiral of the navy this popular here found his occupation gone, and the navy department was at a loss to know what to do with the doughty fighter. The final-solution was to make him chief of the general board of the navy, an agency which, happily, came into being about that time.

When Gen. Pershing came back from France he opened up offices in Wushington and there held court for a few days, estensibly completing the demobilization. Then he went on a long-deferred vacation, and shot deer in the Adirondacks. Returning to Washington, he went, or was sent, on a trip of inspection of all the posts in the nation. Most of these posts have been created since that date in 1917 when he sailed away to command the American expeditionary force. Pershing was to see what he could of the work done at home in making his army. It is not known that there is any other object in this trip than to give the general a trip. It was a temporary solution of the guestion of what to do with him. The trit is drawing t

lifficulty will again be thrust to the

ore.
The problem arises chiefly because of The problem arises chiefly because of the present organization of the army. If there were a field army, the general might be placed in command of it, and there the matter would rest. But there is no field army. The semy is civided into denartments. The commanders of the different denartments are of equal

JAN. 30, 1895.

Col. R. P. Puncan, for many years a prominent citizen of Memphis and the first captain of the Chickasw guards is wissing from his home in Louisville. Friends have been asked to assist in the search for him.

A trailload of feadstuffs donated by the citizens of Louisvana for the drouth-stricken people of Nebraska passed through Memphis today. There were 20 carriedad everyigned to Lincoln, Nebdensta everyigned t

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. S.-A because of that friction, and the man uestion which just now is causing from overseas chuckled and said: "Not But if the chief of staff takes preced-

ministration circles is that of properly assigning a "general commanding the armies of the United States."

By grace of an appreciative congress this nation now has an official of that rank and title, but neither congress nor the army has any work for him to do.

Gen. Pershing is the highest military dignity in the United States stoday. He has back of him such a military experience as has come to no other man. But a peace-time organization provides no work for him to do. He is a general without an army, which is a good deal like being a carpenter without tools, or a cowboy without a pony.

And a general is some pumpkin in this country. In the recent war there were three Americans who ranked as general for the emergency—Pershing, wants to be chief of staff. He has back of him such a military experience as has come to no other man. But a peace-time organization provides no work for him to do. He is a general without an army, which is a good deal like being a carpenter without tools, or a cowboy without a pony.

And a general is some pumpkin in this country. In the recent war there were three Americans who ranked as general for the emergency—Pershing, wants to be chief of staff. He has back of him such a military experience as has come to no other man. But a peace-time organization provides no the following the following the first of the chief of staff takes precedence over all other officers in the army, and if Gen. March is denoted to brigatile over all other officers in the army, and if Gen. March is denoted to brigatile over all other officers in the army, and if Gen. March is denoted to brigatile over all other officers in the army, and if Gen. March is denoted to brigatile over all other officers in the army, and if Gen. March is denoted to brigatile over all other officers in the army, and if Gen. March is denoted to brigatile over all other officers in the army, and if Gen. March is denoted to brigatile over all other officers in the army, and if Gen. March is denoted to brigatile over all other officers i

Those who know him well doubt if Pershing wants to be chief of staff. He has been the "man on horseback riding in a limousine" with a flag out in front for three years. He has been the man of action in the field. As chief of staff he would be a desk soldier. It would be a task of study and detail, Maybe he would like it. Maybe he would rather go from the big war into retirement. He has intimated an intention to retire. Then, of course, there is the matter of a certain bee that is today buzzing in many bonnets. Pershing may yet be a candidate for the presidency, Maybe the rule of history that the military leader in time of war becomes the chief executive in the peace that follows still holds good.

There is, however, still worry over what do with Pershiters.

holds good.

There is, however, still worry over what to do with Pershing. The solution will probably wait on time.

HOROSCOPE

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1920. (Copyright, 1920, by the McClure News-

This is not an important day in plenthis is not an important day in plen-etary direction, according to astrology. Mars dominates in adverse rule. All the signs seem to indicate a focus-ing of attention on the war's after-math and upon the men served in the army.

While officers of high rank will be

while officers of high rank will be much praised and even exploited for political rewards, Mars menaces and they can hardly hope for success. There seems to be indications that there will be a movement of troops or at least preparation to move them in the early spring.

early spring.

The sway today is not encouraging to The sway today is not encouraging to domestic harmony, and readjustments in families are foreshadowed. This may mean that economic changes after the status of the wife.

Physicians are subject to a sway of the stars that seems to be unfavorable. Hospitals will need money and will be overcrowded.

The sway today is not encouraging to domestic harmon, and the major status in factor and the stars that seems to be unfavorable.

The upheaval of labor will affect all The upheaval of labor will affect all the learned professions, the seers pro-phesy, and doctors will form unions as a protest against excessive service re-quired for charity.

Writers and even preachers will or-ganize within the year, if the inter-

pretation of the stars is correct. The movement of women in the United States to form national associations will cause a surprise in the presidential campaign, astrologers declare, for union will become weakness instead of strength, the seers predict.

Beauty again is heralded as a coming force in public affairs and women will succeed in bringing about a wide im-

provement in art as applied to civic af The death of a famous scientist is foreshadowed by the stars. This will be followed by the passing of a distin-

guished woman.

A queen or princess in Europe wil suddenly end her life and there will be unusual mortality among royalties as unusual mortality among royalties as the winter advances

Persons whose birthdate it is have the forecast of a quiet, uneventful year.

They should safeguard their money.

Children born on this day are likely to be proud, gifted and energetic. These subjects of Aquarius usually find it dif-ficult to be economical.

HIS WAR.

He was a Southern colonel making his first trip North. He arrived at New York aboard one of the coast liners, and the ship news reporters sought him out for so interview.

"What," asked one of the reporters, "do you think of the war?"

"Well, sub," answered the Southerner, "Ah have always maintained that Lee made a mistake when he surrendered." made a mistake when he surrende -Home Sector.

CALLED IT SQUARE.

"I want your opinion on a matter.
Would you advise me to borrow \$10
to help me out of a tight place?"
"By all means," said the lawyer.
"Very good. Let me have ten."
"That's all right. My fee for legal advice is \$10 and we'll call it square."

Daily Editorial Digest

THIS column is designed to reproduce without bias the latest comment by the leading newspapers and periodicals on the questions of the day.

Setting Water Power Free.

The West is rejoicing that at last there are prospects of legislation permitting the use of its vast water power escurces. Both houses of congress are in substantial agreement on the question, and it is expected that the bill will shortly be passed and signed by the president.

will shortly be passed and signed by the president.

"The country wasted 100,000,000 tone of coal a year by not developing its water power." declares the Seattle Post-intelligencer (Ind Rep.). "It is estimated by the government's engineers that these eight Western states—Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California, Utah, Nevada and Montana—have 44,000,000 horse power in their mountain streams, of which only 2.8 per cent have been developed. The same states bave only 3 per cent of the country's coal, so that it has been necessary to slip from distant states enormous quantities of fuel."

fant states enormous quantities of fuel."

Congress has had the question up for ten years without reaching an agreement. As the El Paso Herald (Ind.) tells us. "both Roosevelt and Taft veteed water power bills because they believed the measures meant passing control of streams over to private enterprises. They argued, and rightly so, that it was better to postpone development than to hand over to private interests the nation's birthright."

But, according to the same authority, the present measure "seemingly rives the country every protection possible," for-

for—
"It provides a commission consisting of the secretary of war, secretary of the interior and secretary of agriculture, which would be given complete charge of water power. Grants for 50 years would be made by this commission to private capital, such grants to return to the government at the end of that period."
"It was our participation in the

return to the government at the end of that period."

"It was our participation in the war." thinks the Salt Lake Herald (Ren.) that called new and emphatic attention to the shortage of our coal supplies and the need for hydroelectric power. The recent coal strike still further impressed upon congress, no doubt, the lack of wisdom of allowing tremendous available water power to go to waste while the industries of the country were threatened with the necessity of having to close down for lack of fuel." The Fortland Oregonian (Ind. Rep.) foresees a "great industrial expansion" as the result of this "ample supply of cheap power." and says the "release of water power from the clutch of conservationists will not come too soon to give the West a good start in the race for world trade which begins this year."

We are informed, too, by the Omaha Daliy News (Ind.) that "the rivers of Nebraska could be rade to furnish light and power for every city and farm home in the state in addition to turning the wheels of the vast bulk of our growing industries. Water power is bounty; failure to use it is as eriminal as failure to till the soil of the fertile prairie."

The San Francisco Chronicle (Ind.)

as failure to use it is as criminal as failure to till the soil of the fertile prairie."

The San Francisco Chronicle (Ind.) says the development of water power is of particular importance to California, "which is the important Western industrial state, but producing no coal." Montana, too, is vitally affected, for, according to the Butte Miner (Dem., "over 90,000 electrical horse power is capable of being converted by the magnificent fails at the outlet of Flathead lake" alone, and this authority points out that "it is in the interest of the conservation of the fuel supply of the United States that electricity should be substituted for steam power wherever this can be done economically."

The Chicago Tribune (Ind. Rep.) also calls attention to the fact that "suspensions of coal mines and railroads have shown us that there must be emergency enterprises upon which the nation may call," and it expresses the opinion that "with a system of electrification it is conceivable that the nation's streams might do all its work. Water power means more factories.

ation's streams might do all its work Water power means more factories, more suburban lines, and a greater and cheaper distribution of light, heat and power. Hand in hand with a system of fine highways, water power should make this nation well-nigh invincible in

roduction."
While the great water power re-burces are found chiefly in the West, here are many Eastern streams capaole of large development. "hydroelectric power resources in the vicinity of Atlanta," would "electrify the Atlanta," Atlanta railroad yards and at the same time place at the disposal of the indus-trial plants electric current to be used in lieu of steam," thus making Atlanta "a clean city, a more healthful city, a city vastly greater both in point of industry and in attractiveness." It is learned, too, from the Albany Times-Union (Dem.) that "the enactment of

this legislation . . . opens up a new era of industrial development in this section." since "Henry Ford will apply for a lease of the water that flows over the federal dam in the Hudson river at Troy, for the great tractor plant which he propages to establish at Green Island . . . Starting with an initial force of some 2,000 workmen, it is expected that the number will be expanded to some 3,000."

8,000."
Right under the eyes of congress, too, power has been going to waste. As the Lafayette Journal Courier (Ind. Rep.) points out. "senators can look out on the Potomac river and see the value of 500 tons of coal floating down stream any day in the form of unused water power."

Money and Price Inflation.

Money and Frice initation.

Thirty principal countries of the world, as figured up by the National City bank of New Orleans, and not including Russia, have increased their paper money circulation from \$7.250,000,000 in 1914 to \$50,000,000,000 in last December. This is an increase of almost 600 per cent.

The ratio of gold notes in the Central European countries has fallen from 49.7 in 1914 to 1.7 per cent. In the allied countries the ratio has fallen in the same time from 76.6 to 17.1 per cent.

Our own note circulation is shown to

Cur own note circulation is shown to have increased from \$1.056,000.000 in 1914 to \$4.051,000.000 tast December, or 300 per cent, while our ratio of gold holdings to notes has fallen from \$9.5 per cent to 52.3 per cent.

Europe generally is thus shown to be on an inconvertible currency basis. But the United States, great as has been its monetary inflation in any other comparison with Europe is evidently easily to maintain convertibility.

In the face of so vast and unexampled an expansion of the circulating medium, there can be no mystery about the general rise in prices. This will be found larkely to correspond in each country to the ingrease in the currency volume of that country. And when price is but the expression of the value of any commodity in terms of the actual circulating medium, whatever it is, the fact could not well be otherwise. The way back to lower prices 4s by way of reducing this superabundance and consequent cheapness of the currency.—

New York World (Dem.).

Americanize Prince of Wales.

Americanize Prince of Wales.

Americanize Prince of Wales.

That the prince of Wales made a devastating impression upon the feminine American mind can scarcely be disputed, to judge from the bushels of amatory or iriendly letters he is receiving from our women folk. We can recall no such "crush" before. A fellow who gets 45,000 letters a week mostly from the fair sex, is in a class by himself. He makes the rest of the lady-killers look like small retailers, compared to the wholesale abattor in which he saughters female hearts.

pared to the wholesale abattoir in which he saughters female hearts.

Which seems to indicate that though men have been engaged recently in pulling down kings and princes, women are ready to set them up again. Certainly royalty and aristocracy have not yet lost their fascination for female democrats. There appears to be a lure, if not divinity, about kings, kinglets and noblity which is as irreststible as diamonds to many women.

The prince of Wales is something better than a prince. He appears to be a very wholesome and attractive youngster, who would go far on his own merits alone. He might do much worse than get a nice American girl for a wife and come over here and grow into the best of them all—a real American of the first grade.—Baltimore sun (Ind. Dem.).

Japan Keeping Faith?

Dispatches from Tokio say that the Japanese government has notified the Chinese government officially that it is now ready to negotiate for the return. tung which were awarded.

ago.

The Japanese premier stated a month The Japanese premier stated a month ago that "the minute peace is signed. Japan will take up the matter of a full return of all territory in China." Her prompt action might indicate on its face that she is prepared to keep the promise. If she does, she will show her superiority to most of the land-grabbing nations which do not let go until they are rapped on the knuckles. But we see fully the face of things.

Next to the Monroe doctrine and the freedom of congress to deal with questions affecting American welfare, the Shantung question was the leading cause of the senate's refusal to indorse the league of nations pact. If Japan acts as promptly as her announcement indicates, it may cease to be an obstacle to American ratification.

—New Orleans Item (Ind.).



WHAT THAT guy knows.

(Another old one that didn't do any narm to anybody and will help fill in harm to anybody and will help fill in while I'm westward bound on the rail-road train.—K. C. B.) ABOUT SHORT stories. HE COULD put in his eye. AND I had it done over.

NEW YORK city. MY DEAR Iry. YOU REMEMBER. IN ST. Louis. AT THE convention. WHEN I started to tell you. ABOUT A story. ID WRITTEN. AND A man went through.

IRVIN S. Cobb.

WITH A basket of mint. AND YOU followed him. AND WHEREVER you went. I DON'T know. BUT I wanted to tell you.

THAT ONE time. I WROTE a story. WITH A blond heroine. AND A mortgage. AND A hero. AND EVERYTHING.

AND READ it. AND IT was so pathetic. IF I hadn't known. IT WASN'T true. I WOULD have cried. AND I had a friend. WHO REVIEWED books.

AND I gave it to him.

AND TOLD him. THAT ALL I wanted WAS JUST the truth. AND NOT to be afraid. HE'D HURT my feelings.

AND THEY must have known. THAT IT was coming. AND STOPPED It. FOR IT came back. INSIDE OF a week.
AND I still have it. AND I wanted to know. IF YOU could tell me. WHERE I could sell it. FOR THREE dollars. BECAUSE ALL I want. IS THE money back. I PAID the stenographer. AND IT'S perfectly good. AND WELL written. ON GOOD paper. EXCEPT THERE'S a blur. ON THE last page. WHERE THE stenographer cried. WHILE SHE was writing it. IT'S SO sad. AND BEAUTIFUL. AT THE end. SHE COULDN'T help it. I HAVE three copies. AND I'LL sell one. FOR THREE dollars. OR THE three. FOR A dollar each. I THANK YOU

BY A stenographer.

FOR THREE dollars.

AND MAILED It.

TO THE Post.